SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1888. London office of THE SUN, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland avenue. Address ARTHUR BRIDGARE, sole representative in London.

Where Each Disputant Is Right. A very interesting contrast of opinion ani-

mated by strongly opposing sentiments, is observable in various quarters regarding the annexation of Canada.

For illustration, our esteemed Tory contemporary, the Toronto Empire, which is against the plan, thinks that it would be a good thing for the United States.

The Boston Pilot, directed by our friend JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY, representing the other view, thinks that it would be a good thing for Canada.

The fact that these journals speak for conflicting ideas does not prevent them from both being right. It would be advantageous to everybody on the North American continent, and disadvantageous to none.

#### The United States and the Panami Canal.

Events in France seem tending rapidly toward a resumption of work on the Panami Canal, under a guarantee of the French Government. It is high time, therefore, to make some authoritative declaration of the disapproval with which such a proceeding would be regarded in this country. We be lieve that our people, without distinction of political parties, will welcome the joint resolution to that end introduced by Mr. ED-MUNDS in the Senate. This resolution simply reaffirms the posi-

tion taken by our State Department and communicated to the French Foreign Office at the time when the construction of a transisthmian canal was mooted. We then said that no objection would be offered to a waterway which, like that traversing the Isthmus of Suez, should be opened and managed by a private corporation. But we also asserted in the plainest terms that the principles formulated in the MONEOE doctrine, and adhered to for more than half a century. would compel us to oppose any direct or indirect participation of a European State in the enterprise, such as would tend to give it eventual control of American territory now independent. For, should France in her national capacity once acquire an interest in the canal projected by M. DE LESSEPS, she would be irresistibly tempted to reduce the republic of Panams, a member of the Colombian Confederation, to a condition of dependency like that into which Egypt has drifted toward Great Britain.

Nothing could be more satisfactory than the responsive assurances received from the French Government at the time when the diplomatic correspondence of which we speak took place. The canal was to be, so we were told, exclusively a private enterprise, and no State guarantee was contemplated or even desired, in view of the limitless confidence in the projector's capacity of raising money. The confidence was so far justified that the canal company now owes some \$400,000,000, and has actually received in cash about three-fourths of that amount. It has, however, been for some years perceived that the cost of completing the work had been grossly underestimated, and ever since M. FEBBY was Premier attempts have been made to secure a more or less qualified endorsement by the Government of the company's securities. Hitherto those attempts have falled, owing to the fact that successive Ministries recognized the species of engagement into which France had entered with the United States. and the grave political complications that might follow a breach of faith. And so long as it seemed to French politicians less dangerous to offend the partisans of the Panama Canal than to affront the United States, probably all propositions looking to a Govern ment endorsement would have been rejected.

Now, on the other hand, the situation has so materially changed in France that it behooves us to remind her of our national interest in this matter. The future of the question in the foreground of French politics. So numerous and influential are the investors in the enterprise now threatened with disaster that, in the present involved and fluctuating relations of parties, they who invoke State aid for the canal may easily become the arbiters of political power. Under such circumstances, motives of the strongest kind will prompt politicians to listen rather to the passionate appeals of their fellow citizens than to the diplomatic remonstrances of a foreign State.

For that very reason, a firm and concis statement of the attitude of our Govern ment toward any interference by France with the Isthmus of Panama should be made and understood without delay.

# Let Them All Go!

It is a long time since we have been hor ored with the presence of so many great railroad men as are at present in the city. They are stopping at the best hotels. They are mostly gentlemen of a full habit, and New York is very pleasing to them. It has opportunities which even their truly palatial homes in the boundless West do not afford, and to see these distinguished and gifted gentlemen tasting the pleasures of metropolitan life, one would never suppose for a moment that they had ever done anything sinful in their lives, or that they were at this very moment fresh from cheating their stockholders out of some forty millions of money.

There are a dozen or more of these person in New York at present, and it is a lamentable fact that there are a great many of their stockholders here, too. A great many of these stockholders are very much poorer men to-day than they were a year ago when these Western gentlemen began the system atic ruin of their properties. There are a great many stockholders in New York whose incomes have not sufficed to support their families during the past year, and for whom the present Christmas period is not as full of hilarity as the last. The magnificent persons who have wrought all this havee and tribulation do not care a copper about destitution among their stockholders or the misery and wretchedness that their acts have entailed. Some of them are very wealthy, and specu-late with loaded dice in Wall street. Knowing that they are about to ruin a property, whether it be their own or somebody els they have a certain reward for selling the stock of it short. The enormous fortunes that some of them have acquired in this way enable them to be indifferent to the sufferings of others, and careless as to the mora penalties that attach to successful dishonesty. We find, however, that they are not impervious to the exhortations of THE SUN. For the first time they have been met with retribution in an unexpected form, and they

punishment, and they shall not escape it. They have fostered and promoted every device that could ruin the earning capacity of their roads, and, as we have pointed out over and over again, their accomplish

do not like it. There must be an adequate

for the year amount to the robbery of forty millions of money from their unfortunate stockholders.

We see that Mr. STICKNEY of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad Company has been unable to compromise matters with his conscience, and has turned State's eviience. He is not in New York, but he was heard from vesterday in Chicago, and, sccording to his views, and we must accept them as those of an expert, all the railroad managers in the West are free booters and swindlers. Mr. STICKNEY's testimony is valuable; he knows all about it, and we are sorry that he did not come to New York, and put up at one of our leading hotels, and tell his colleagues whom he would have found there what he thought about the whole business

We should think that some of the New York stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy would be glad to see Mr. CHARLES E. PERKINS in New York, and learn what he has to say personally about the management of that property, than which a more shamelessly betrayed trust has yet to be seen in the entire perspective of American ratiroads. Mr. PERKINS is the chief executive officer of a company which permits a branch line owned by some of its rectors, and styled the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, to make the rates for the entire system: in fact, for the entire Northwest. And this line has been permitted to do this in order to establish a market for itself-a proceeding which some people are apt to recognize as blackmall, pure and simple. There must be other stockholders in own who would be glad to see Mr. R. R. Cable of the Chicago, Bock Island and Pacific, than whom there is probably no smarter man on the Wall street end of a highly manipulated railroad to be found anywhere. Mr. Cable can waste as much

money in reckless and speculative ratiroad building as the best of his neighbors, while Mr. MARVIN HUGHITT of the Chicago and Northwestern, who is also with us, is one of those tender-hearted gentlemen who can cut the throats of his stockholders without a tremor, but who signed a petition to save the Chicago Anarchists from being hung—an act which should appeal strongly to the confidence of stockholders of all classes. There are numbers of these gentlemen around. As Mr. PIERPONT MORGAN would put it, the woods are full of them, and the stockholders are going a-gunning.

They are all in more or less trouble. They have undermined the business of the whole country, upset the public confidence, and created everywhere distrust and apprehension. The fruits of a year of wonderful natural prosperity and development, the resuits of trade, and the growth of population and material values, all have been swamped and lost irretrievably through the dishonesty the selfishness, and the recklessness of that most pernicious of individuals, the unrestrained railroad trustee.

They must all go!

### The River and Harbor Mischief.

Four months ago Congress passed a River and Harbor bill appropriating nearly twentythree million dollars. It was the most extravagant River and Harbor bill on record. Mr. CLEVELAND allowed the job to become a law. He would not sign the bill, but he did not veto it.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, thus encouraged, has promptly introduced another bill, carrying nearly twelve million dollars for river and harbor improvement. According to previous experience, the log-rolling needed to put this bill through the House and Senate will swell the total amount appropriated by about two million dollars before it reaches the President.

Since the Forty-sixth Congress no River and Harbor bill introduced at the second or short session of a Congress has become law. Mr. NEWTON CHEESEQUAKES BLANCH-ARD, the Chairman of the River and Harbor Committee, and the promoter of this bill. explains that in consequence of this warn ing he has not brought in another bill of \$22,000,000 or \$23,000,000, but contents himself with proposing an expenditure of only \$11,906,8501

This affectation of economical intentions would be humorous if a River and Harbor bill could be under any circumstances a proper subject for mirth. The average an nual appropriation for the past fifteen years with all the extravagance and jobbery that have been enlisted, is about \$8,000,000, or \$4,000,000 less than Mr. BLANCHARD gravely proposes for the next fiscal year.

The truth is, the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors is a nuisance. It ought never to have been created. When the preparation of the annual bill was in the hands of the Committee on Commerce matters were bad enough; but they were not so bad as they are now with a special committee giving its exclusive attention to plans for

the squandering of the people's money.

A fair trial for half a dozen years of the experiment of a River and Harbor Committee, as a check to extravagance and jobbery, proves that the idea was a colossal mistake The committee ought to be abolished. Instead of preventing mischief, it makes mischief.

# The New Order of the Cincinnati.

Within a few days past public attention has been called to the existence of an organization called the Loyal Legion. It appears that Gen. HARRISON is a member; but when the Legion invited him to its banquet at Indianapolis on Wednesday, he politely excused himself and spent the evening otherwise, greatly to the disappointment of his brother members, who do not understand why the President elect should refuse to give the Loyal Legion a boom.

Gen. HARRISON is a shrewd man. It had probably occurred to him that not the most udicious thing he could do at the present time was to connect his name too conspicuously with an organization founded in imitation of the so-called Order of Cincinnati with its ridiculous principle of hereditary

membership. The Commander-in-Chief of the hereditary Loyal Legion happens to be Mr. R. B. HAYES of Fremont, Ohio. To a reporter in Indian-apolis Mr. HAYES thus explained the purposes and principles of the organization :

" 'It was conceived on the battle field of Appemattex, as you doubtless know. This was a more informal start, which afterward took definite and thoroughly organised shape. At the close of the Revolutionary War the officers who had served in it founded the Order of the Cincinnati, membership to become hereditary. It flour-

Cincinnati, membership to become hereditary. It flour-ished and has been a strong organization ever since. Taking the principles of this order as a model, the Loyal Legion flourished from the beginning."

"What are the principles to which you refer?"

"Among others, to cherish and perpetuate the mu-tual feelings of patriotism, benevolence, and brotherly friendship created by a common experience of the hard-ships encountered in preserving the Union and main-taining its rank among the nations." sining its rank among the nations

"'It descends to the eldest son when the member

Of course, any of the officers who served in the war, like any other group of citizens, have a perfect right to associate themselves for the purpose of cherishing and per-petuating mutual feelings of patriotism, benevolence, and brotherly feelings, or for any other legitimate object. They have also an undoubted right to introduce the hereditary principle, and to make member

descend from father to son, or from grandfather to grandson, or from uncle to nephew or from father-in-law to son-in-law, or from debtor to ereditor, if they please. They have the right, moreover, even to select Mr. HAYES of Ohio as their Commander-in-Chief provided the formalities of an honest election, under the provisions of their constitution and by-laws, are observed. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Haves's title as Commander-in-Chief and Chief Executive of the Loval Legion is quite as good as that by which he holds the office of President of the Prison Reform Association.

The day passed long ago when the American people regarded with jealousy, apprehension, or any other feeling than that of quiet amusement, an attempt to establish a military order, with the absolute right of inheritance on the principle of the laws of primogeniture. At the time of its foundation a century ago, the Society of the Cincinnati was seriously hated and feared by many people because they believed it contained the germ of an hereditary aristocracy. Several of the States refused to charter the branch m societies of the Cincinnati on that account. But the harmlessness of the order was soon manilest, and for a hundred years it has maintained an obscure and innocuous existence, exerting absolutely no influence in the political or social development of the great American nation. A vast majority of the citizens of the United States hardly know whether the Society of the Cincinnati is a purely benevolent organization or a pork-

Loyalty is hereditary in this country, any way, and if Mr. B. B. HAYES of Ohio desire to pass his patriotism down to Mr. WEBB C. HAYES in the form of a parchment certificate and a decorative badge, there is no possible objection that any sensible citizen can offer. Nevertheless. Gen. BENJAMIN HARRISON did a smart thing when he kept away from the Loyal Legion dinner.

### The Holiday Trade.

During the whole of yesterday, from morning until nightfall, many private carriages were massed about the statue of Lincoln in Union square. Their number was so great as to suggest that something of high fashionable importance was going on in the neighborhood, especially as other equipages of the same sort lined Fourteenth street, and Broadway up to Twenty-third street.

It was a display which bore witness to the great amount of wealth and the great number of wealthy people in New York, and the occasion for it was the approach of the holiday season. Those who had come in the multitude of waiting carriages were in the shops of that region, a centre of the iewelry trade and for the sale of costly articles of luxury generally. Nearly all of them were ladies, and their presence there was an indication that, however it may be with other customs of ancient origin, the gracious custom of Christmas gifts is in no wise passing away.

But this large representation of wealth on Union square afforded only insignificant proof of that fact as compared with the crowds that filled the shops where articles of less value fare sold, and thronged the streets from Grand street far up into Harlem, and from early morning until late in the evening. If the rich of New York are many actually, they are few relatively to the number of those who buy Christmas gifts with money which they have saved for the purpose only by the exercis self-denial. Yet the mites of the many aggregate far more than the expenditures of the rich, and it is from them that the vast majority of the profits of the holiday trade come. It is probable, too, that if there is any falling off in the trade this season the decrease is rather in the demand for the more costly, articles The past has not been a year of prosperity for the rich, according to their notions of prosperity, and the fund which Wall street furnishes for extravagant expenditures has been greatly reduced.

But the variety of tasteful, attractive, and ornamental holiday goods increases yearly, and, with improved methods of manufacture, their cost has brought them within the reach of ten people where one could afford to buy twenty years ago. Articles of ornament and decoration which stand pretty severe esthetic criticism may now be purchased with little money. Never before did money go so far at Christmas.

# The Secrecy of the Ballot.

In the current discussions concerning ballot reform it is often assumed that existing laws do not sufficiently insure the secrecy of the ballot. For example, the following resolution was offered for adoption the other night at a meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic Club:

"Resolved, That the Brooklyn Democratic Cinb heartily in favor of a reform in our present election laws, whereby ballots shall be furnished by the State, at public expense, and whereby bribery shall be prevented

We should like to know what is meant by this phrase, "secrecy secured."

There is nothing in the world to prevent the voter, under our present statutes relating to elections, from keeping his ballot perfectly secret. He can prepare it at home and carry it to the polls in his vest pocket. He is not compelled to tell any other person for whom he proposes to vote or to make any intimation on the subject which he does not choose to make. He is not even obliged to select his ballot in the presence of officers, who in witnessing the choice he made, might ascertain the ticket which he preferred.

The fact is, it is simply a misuse of language to talk about securing any more secreey in the ballot than is now possible. Secreey is secured already.

In the debate on the Senate Tariff bill on Thursday Senator ALDEICH of Rhode Island wanted to know whether Senator WILKINSON CALL of Florida, the Orange State, regarded Call of Fibrida, the Orange State, logarity oranges as one of the necessities of life. Mr. Call unpatriotically admitted that he didn't so regard them. He should have quoted the noble words of a great Bostonian: "Give us the luxuries of life and we will try and dispense with

Another journal that fails to understand the intrinsic nature of an esteemed local con-temporary is our friend the Savannah Morning News, as can be hereby seen:

"A few weeks ago Col. Surrano huried this question uth: 'Does the South want war!' As nobod: seems to have taken the trouble to answer it, Col. Surrans and ahould transfer it to the puzzle department."

A question wherever found in the organ now inspired by Col. SHEPAED may be truthfully said to be in the puzzle department. The good Colonel is a puzzle himself.

The non-Mormons of Utah are called Gentiles, and we learn by a despatch from Sait Lake City that the whole body of them are op-posed to making that a State of the Union until the practice of polygamy is wholly done away with by the Mormons. They allege that polyg amy is still in vogue in the Territory, and that t would be perpetuated if the Mormons got ontrol under the State system. It has been made evident by the action of Congress on the Territorial question that there is not the slightest chance of the admission of Utah while the polygamic finstitution exists there; and therefore, it is with satisfaction that we see how rapidly it is being suppressed. Over 500 persons in Utah have been convicted of viclating the anti-polygamy law, and at the reeast term of court in Provo 234 of its violate were indicted. The courts administer punish ment with discretion, and persons on trial are generally asked if they will promise to obey the dence that showed that there have been plural marriages in recent times, and there seems to be no doubt of the disappearance of polygamy

The proposition made by the Rev. Dr. Howard Crossy to permit the sale of beer for one hour of every Sunday afternoon was defeated at yesterday's session of the Excise Commission. When he made it he declared that he could offer nothing more than one hour of Sunday to the beer interest, and that he would resolutely oppose any further toleration of its Sunday sale. In other words, his proposition was of the nature of an ulti-matum, and its failure would insure his hostility to any substitute offered by the beer party that rejected it. He acted upon this policy yesterday, and consequently nothing could be done by the Commission. It is hard to see how this business can be settled, and it looks as though there would be no interference, after all, with the present law, under which, as several of the Commissioners affirmed, beer is sold almost as openly on Sunday as on the other days of the week.

An electric conduit at Maiden lane and fassau street blew up with mighty noise early on Thursday morning. Nobody was killed, be cause nobody was there. The tact and sense of timeliness which have hitherto marked these explosions cannot, however, be always expected. They will go off unseasonably yet, and then somebody will be damaged. A number of people use the streets of this town by day.

Having read THE SUN'S luminous exposition of all that is known up to date about Gen. HARRISON'S attitude toward dancing, the Rev. Dr. NATLOR, who presides over a Methodist Episcopal church in Washington, takes the coming inauguration ball as the text for an attack upon the dancing habit. In his sermon of Sunday last he said:

"So powerful is its grip that on the 4th of March a great, godly man, the greatest man in the land, the leader of the people, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, a pure man whom I have known for twenty years, will either offend the nation or he will have to lend his presence to the inaugural ball, where he will see nothing more edifying than thousands of people in peacock costumes hopping around on the floor

For the sake of Gen. HARRISON, and also for the sake of Dr. Naylon, we advise the latter by all means to go to the inauguration ball. There Dr. NAYLOR will see the ball, a func ion of which he evidently has an extremely

deficient intellectual and artistic comprehen sion, and Gen. HARRISON, in addition to seeing the peacock costumes will see Dr. NATLOR and, doubtless, after the expression of such regard, Gen. HARRISON will be very glad to see

Our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, enriches the world of imaginative literature with a romantic rumor of a rumor of a plot to slay Gen. HARRISON. There is a time for everything, even for rumors. The time for the rumor of a rumor of a plot against Ger Habrison will not come until after he has announced his Cabinet. When that time come there will be a number of Republican gentle men who will be uncertain whether the to have the close-mouthed grandson of Tippecance put out of the way or to dash their own ecciputs against the wall and pass on.

Mrs. LILLIE LANGTBY'S appearance in the front seats of next year as Lady Macbeth will be hailed with extreme interest by a discriminating public. The eighteenth century actors used to play Macbeth in a British General's red coat. Our own times have a nicer archaeological sense. Mrs. Language has had the happy thought of putting the ushers of the Fifth Ave nue Theatre into Highland costume. These gentlemen, who have witched the world with noble dresscoatship, are to doff the sable garb of night and come out, to their own and everybody else's surprise, as Highland chiels and laddies. Not since, by Victoria's express command, Heney of Battenberg unveiled his stalwart legs to the breezes of Balmoral, has a spectacle more interesting been prepared. The ushers are nervous on account of fear of draughts, but resolved to shine. They can be sure of being appreciated by a large audience If the Thane of Cawdor could be summoned from his unpleasant seat amid the ghosts he would doubtless feel that he was avenged.

As Col. ELLIOTT FROLLO SHEPARD SAYS in his Highland Journals:" Don tartan and kilt, on plaid and philiber Happy he who is built with a trim, brawny les

man with no breeks is king and no beggar!

Ought the tariff duty on horses to be the same as the tariff duty on mules? Is it desirable that mules shall be imported as freely as horses? A mule is a Mugwump. His rates should be prohibitive.

It is painful to know that some of the wild Westerners out at Indianapolis have been dissatisfied with Vice-President Monron's style of shaking hands while on his visit there. They drew a contrast between him and President HARRISON in this respect, and the facts were reported in our Indianapolis despatch printed last Saturday. It appears that the two recently elected functionaries stood side by side in a large hall at a public reception, busily engaged in what is known as the "pump-handle business." which each of them carried on according to his own peculiar fashion. We are told that Gen. Harrison's performance was marked by that vigor, firmness, and brevity acquired only by long and arduous experience; but we have a very different account of Mr. Monton's per-formance. He did his best, but his shake was rather ragged; he did not keep perfect time, and he put but a semblance of unction into the imitation of a squeeze that he gave to the hands of the enthusiasts of both sexes who lled past him. This is a melancholy report. and it is but slightly relieved by the complimentary remark that "he has the making of good shaker in him, when practice shall have polished his style." It would seem that the complaints on the subject must have reached the ears of Mr. Morron before he left the scene of his labors. Our Indianapolis despatch printed on Saturday told of the pump-bandle competition between the President elect and the Vice-President elect when the crowd had disap-peared. "Now," Monrox said to Hannson. "let's shake hands with ourselves, to see who has the stronger grip." At once they shook, and we are assured that each declared that the other had plenty of grip. We trust that Gen. HARRISON'S testimony in favor of Mr. MORTON will prove to be satisfactory to the sturdy people of the boundless West.

Upon the rabbit-coursing field Mr. AUGUST BELMONT conducts himself like a true rabbit

ourser. Upon the legal field, as is evident from his collisions with the S. P. C. A., he conducts him-self like a true lawyer. He presents no ob-

stacle to another more thorough, authoritative. and conclusive trial of the point at issue. That really comprehends much more than rabbit coursing. It involves, perhaps, all of what we call sport. There seems to be a good deal of trouble in

getting up the Salt Trust. The Fresh Trust,

with Gronge Jones, Larry Godkin, and d. S.

Parser-Moone as combiners and trustees, was more easily organized, but is less profitable. Philadelphia Thinks Mrs. Cleveland In-vented the Hading Veil.

Mrs. Cleveland has devised an effective method of shielding heresit from too curious eyes when in public places and on the street. She waste a lace voil gathered in around the top of her has and under her ohin. This serves as an effectual protection, and is

PROSPECTS OF JUDAISM.

Sonneechein of St. Louis Thinks that Will Eventually Prevail in Americait Will Eventually Prevail to Amer The Steraness of the Jewish Creed,

From the Jestich Jidings

The Steremens of the Jewish Creed.

From the Jewish Bester.

Which has the better prospects, Judaism or Christianity? Judaism, that handful of scattered people, the house of Jacob, at present divided against liself, or Christianity, that grand and world-embracing organization? But grandeur and aggressiveness have nothing to do with these prospects just now. In the first place, Christianity is also divided against itself, being in that respect even in a worse bostiton than the Judaism of to-day. Furthermore, the history of any Church will teach us that just at the commencement of a new era, the forerunners, the first representatives of that new era, are in the most humble and gloomy obscurity. They are not grand in influence. They follow humble pursuits in life, and still the glorious crown of success is already hovering above them. And another thing—it is not the believer who newednys rules the destinles of religion: mark you, not the unconditional believer, who never doubts a particle of the validity or divinity of his special religious denogination. It is the honest doubter who will have to decide which side shall win. Whichever side the average of enlightened and honest doubters give their sympathies to will win. Then, too, we are living in a new country Which side will win the sympathy of this new country of ours? When, instead of a scanty 25,000,000 of people, this Mississippi Valley shall boast 200,000,000 inhabitants, brave, free, enlightened, to which religious camp will they acknowledge allegiance? Whose, are the brighter prospects? Inasmuch as Judaism is a religion of justice, and Christianity of mercy, we immediately have one distinction to guide our conclusion. Is a people, a nation, a humanity that strives for justice to all: a commonwealth which strives to bind all the nations of the sarth into one brotherhood in all the great iving isaues of humanity; is a government which warrants free education to all alike; a government in the scale of whose judgment the very poorest is allied to the very rich

the precincts of the numan heart and in the family, not beyond.

Beyond my heart, beyond my wife, my children, my parents, and my few intimate friends I know no grace; but justice, stern, unyielding justice, founded upon a sound education that from boyhood and girlhood on knows the right from the wrong; that grows up under the principles of responsibility for all actions, whether great or small; the principles that I have to bear the consequences of everything I say or do, and even when committing an error, a grave mistake or a crime, ready as a brave man or woman to say: "I have done wrong; I want to be punished." This is just, This is the swaying iden of the future: that idea will reign in the world as surely as there rules in the heavens a power and law of justice.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The conspicuous figure of the British turf of the long-est standing, Judge Clark, has retired after judging all he great English races for fifty years. A testimonial in liver was presented to him by the Stewards of the there has scarcely ever been a question regarding the

The value of tobacco smoke as a disinfectant was severely tried by puffing eigar or eigarette amoke over a piece of linen which had been dipped into a liquid con airing microbes of cholers, anthray, and paenmonia In every case the effect of the amoke was to check the growth of the organisms as compared with microbes not subjected to smoke, and in some cases it killed them The Commission appointed by the French Senate to

study the consumption of alcohol in France says in its report that the recent diseases of the vine, such as phylexera, have produced a complete revolution in the frinking customs of the French, spirits having taken the place of wine. Consequently there has been a great increase of insanity, suicide, and criminality. In Nor-mandle and other northern divisions there is a public ouse for every sixty-two inhabitants.

The Empress Eugenic as she appeared in Brussels lately is thus described: "Snowy hair, a blanched com-plexion, eyes that showed weakness, and the loces fitting gloves which chalky rheumatism necessitates, effaces the Eugenie of former times from the mind's eye. coarse, black stuff gown bore, however, the old stamp of elegance for which the belongings of the Empress were remarkable, and the shoulders had not lost their graceful slope. But the walk was a hobble, and a stic

What was called a "Hindoo Lingam God" created great interest when it was sold lately in London for \$2.400. It consists of a cat's eye standing upright in a topar, and mounted on a pyramidal base studded with diamonds, the whole being 214 inches high. It had rested for more than a thousand years in one of the chief temples of Delhi, where it was adored especialiby barren women. When the last King of Delhi was ex-fled to the Andaman isles his queen took it with her, and finally sold it. There is, in fact, no Lingam god. This idol was really used in the worship of Siva. A description of the Himalayan Mountains given by Sir John Strachey in his new book on India, is worth quoting: "Among earthly spectacles I cannot conceive it possible that any can surpass the Himalaya, as I have often seen it on an evening in October. " "Beyond sky. \* \* The stupendous golden or rose-colored masses and pinnacles of the snowy range extend before

all other sides, as far as the eye can reach, stretch the red and purple ranges of the lower mountains. II. offered as a refuge to the Pops in case the latter should abandon Bome, is a semi-independent mountainous territory lying between the Voraribers, the Rhine, and the canton of Grisons. It covers about 30 square miles, and has a population of a little under 10,000. The capital is Vadur. It is very fertile. The revenue amounts to £10.400 a year, and it has a national debt of £6,500. Liechtensiein boasts an army of fifty men, which was mobilized in the war of 1866, and it is a standing joke among Austrian officers that the princ pality is still at war with Prussia, as that kingdom for

got to conclude a separate peace with Liechte when it signed the peace of Prague with Austria. Of people who have carious ways of living few can be more original than was the late Rev. Dunckley Thomas. who had engaged rooms in Mrs. Wildish's house in 1881 and lived, there till 1887. He never permitted her or her servants to enter his room except once a fortnight. He paid his rent weekly, and at each payment he also gave notice that he would quit in the week following. He never did quit, but he thus preserved his liberty unimpaired. Among his property, consisting of sight or ten thousand pounds, sterling, he had a note of deposit of flooueand pounds stering, he had a note of deposit of fl.500, which, whenever he became till, he would always present to his landlady, on the condition that, if he recovered, she should give it back to him. This oc-curred frequently, Mrz. Wildish always returning the note. Finally Mr. Thomas died, and his executor sued her for the note, which the courts finally gave to her. The Full Matt Garette's request for lists of the world's world's

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atech Fry	Lady Machel Russell
v Somerville	Maryuerite of Mavarr
y Somerville	Marie de Minimo
herine II bella of Castile	Since the nevigue
cella of Castile	Mrs. Stowe
garet Fuller	Jeannithe Butler
y Wollstonecroft 2	Mies Willard
garet Fuller y Wollstonscroft e Austen	St Eltrabath of Hones
euce Nightingale	Lanias Michel
IIII	Mea Hearnt
a Bonbeur	Hesba Stretton
Booth	COMPANIES AND STREET AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

A Suggestion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX—Sir: With your sermission I desire to make a suggestion to the Manhat-an Ratiway Company, which, it seems to me, is practan Railway Company, which, it seems to me, is practical and may lead to a little temporary relief to the overcrowded condition of up-going trains at night and down-going trains in the morning. I have examined the lines of the elevated roads from Franklin square and from the City Hail, and there is noquestion but a third central track may be economically constructed between and over the two present ones in such a way as to render it practicable to use the third track for down going express trains in the morning and up-going express trains at night.

Even though the trains on this higher third track run not outed in ten minutes, and only to the Grand Central Couch in ten minutes, and only to the Grand Central selfer a lartly second streat; it would afferd a great press trains now morning and evening hours. The express trains now morning and evening hours, and they would only be run as express relies one way (deem) in the morning and enew way (up) in the evening, and enew way (up) in the evening and even for the city years.

# Tired of Brother Chausesy.

Tired of Brother Channesy.

To the Editor of The Hun-Sir: Is it absolutely necessary for the maintenance of your reputations as the best newspaper in America?

Cartainty C. Mitchell Depew is a great railroad President, an excellent after dinner speaker: probably a kind husband, an indulent father, and has not one isolated imperfection, either morally, physically, or mentally. That he should have lacerated his tende-Achilles excites our sympathy; that he has "a giase leg which he can whash with a hammer "fills as with jor. But one bacanese surfetted with even your admirable depiction of this great man. Eachew hobbies. Then will fast five more truly shine for all, and certainly outsime all other newspapers.

Tellapsteria, Ya.

A Piessant Brive.

Mother (to daughter)—Well, Cella, did you have a pseasant ride with young Mr. Slattery?

Cella—Ob. yea, meanma, and do you know that as seen so we got one of tour he lot me drive)

SWARTHY BENASULL

He Comes from Morocco Cind in Bine Pongee

When the Anchor line steamship Australia reached its wharf at Prentice's Stores yesterlay morning a strange figure stood on the forward deck and gazed moodfly at the throng gathered on the wharf. The figure was nonother than that of Senor Benasuli, an Arabian filthy dungeon in the prison at Feg, the capital of Morocco, where he was kept for fifty days, although he was under the protection of the American Consul at Tangler at the time. About Bengsuli's staiwart form a loose garment of blue pongee was draped in ample folds. At its top was a pointed hood that the Arab had drawn over his head. From out this hood peeped the swarthy face of the injured Arab with black beard and piercing eyes. Benasuli is a Hebrow trader at Tangier, and he speaks nothing but Arabic. He came over in the steerage, and while waiting to be transferred to Castle Garden he paced the ship's deek like an otherlo with a bad attack of jealousy. Benasuli was met by a fellow countryman who spoke both English and Arabic, and who helped Benasuli the formality of having his baggage examined by the Custom House officials. When the lid of his trunk was raised another toga-like garment was revealed, the gorgeousness of which made the bystanders hold their breath. It was made of the finest silk, and trimmed with lace and golden braid, and intended only for state occasions. Benasuli hopes to wear it when he meets President Cleveland. The only other interesting article in the trunk was a bag of gold and silver. Following is Benasuli's story according to his countryman:

It is the custom of United States Consuls at Barbary ports to grant papers of protection to certain merchants who act in any way as agents for American firms. While under such protection Benasuli was arrested for debt at the instance of a clerk of the American Consul, Gen. W. Beed Lewis, and throwr into prison, where he was kept for fifty days. The clerk's name was Fakri, and the man who said that Benasuli owed him money was Yusuf hi Lezra. While in prison Benasuli was treated with the greatest cruelty, and hardly any food was given him. Finally he was released on the order of the Sultan, but was made to pay the claim against him and a large sum besides. After his release he appealed to Consul Lewis, but he says these Government. He says the Consuls of Tangier are interested in private schemes, and that they greatly injure honest merchants. He declares he owed nothing to Lezra, and that the whole affair was a blackmailing scheme. ment of blue pongee was draped in ample folds. At its top was a pointed bood that the

THESE ARE NOT ANGELS.

Hends of the Fire and Education Departments Hear from the Mayor. The Board of Estimate yesterday allowed he Fire Department \$2.101,043. The Mayor had only Fitz John Porter to deal with when the application was submitted, but the ab sence of Commissioners Purroy and Croke did not prevent him from referring to them He said that he was opposed to giving any in crease of force to this department unless the

crease of force to this department unless the safety of the city required it. The whole department, he said, was used as an engine of political warfare in the last election.

The resolution of the Board of Education asking for an appropriation of \$100.000 for the building of a new Hall of the Board excited the Mayor's ire. He declared that he would not sanction any such appropriation, and thus he disposed of it. disposed of it.

The Mayor and the Board sat down, also, on the Board of Education's request for \$2,000 to prepare for the Paris Exposition exhibits of the work of the public achool children. The Mayor said that he did not propose to throw away money to show the inferiority of our system. For the free lectures to working people \$15,000 was granted. The \$20,000 for extra pay to teschers of more than fourteen years' service was refused.

tegchers of more than toward the Mayor an opportunity to say;

The City Record estimate gave the Mayor an opportunity to say;

I have never fruud anything wrong, anything extravagant, or anything fraudulent in this department. I have not feiled to look for it, but I have failed to look for it, but I have failed to find it, and I think that it is perfectly monatrons that faithful and honest public servants should be denounced when there is no possible pretext on which to base an accusation against them. THE FANCY BALLS.

They are to be Toned [Down this Winter-No More Rowdylam. The season of public balls begins this year rather late. The Charity, which occurs on the eighth day of the new year at the Metropolitar Opera House, will propably be the first of the important ones. A lot of smaller balls internd then comes the Circle of Harmony and the Liederkranz, both in the first week o

February. The Arion will not occur until two February. The Arion will not occur until two or three weeks later.

It is said that all of the balls will be on a slightly higher plane this year than last, the result of a sort of coalition among the managera. It is not due, however, to any reversal of public sentiment, or any new-born feeling on the part of the people. Mr. Edmund C. Stanton is the cause of the change. Rowdyism will not be tolerated in the Metropolitan Opera House, and as that is the only building in which the big public balls are now held, purity and uprightness of conduct are compulsory. It is rather hard on the French balls, but the others do not find it difficult to comply with the new conditions.

ply with the new conditions. December 23 the Shortest Day

While to-day, Dec. 21, is, by a sort of common consent, reckoned "the shortest day" in the year—that is, between sun up and sun down—it is not so in strict fact. The 22d will be precisely the same in shortness, for, while sunset is one minute later on that day, sunrise is also a minute later on that day, sunrise is also a minute later. leaving things even at the close. But on the 25d there is a set back, for, while the sun sets on that day one minute later, than on the 21st, surrise is two minutes later, leaving the 23d the champion short day by one minute. After the 23d there is a sort of wobble for several days until about the 25th or 26th, when the process of lengthening the days really begins, leaving the sunlight hours at the close of the year (Dec. 30) about two minutes longer than on the 21st. From the Philadelphia Ladger

Two Peculiarities of America's Eichest Man

It is said that when Mr. Jay Gould is going up or down the stairs of the "L" road he always puts his left foot on the step first, even if he has to get out of step to do it. If, by accident or through thoughtless-ness, he happens to start with the right foot, he is certain to remark it before reaching the top of the steps, and, if he does, will return and start over again. Anther reported peculiarity of Mr. Gould is his antipathy to fair haired men. There is not a single blond clerk to

Mr. Ward McAllister's Substitute.

From the Epoch.
Col. Delancey Kane will assume charge of the 400 during the temporary retirement of The McAllister. He is a Knickerbocker, and enjoys the further undeni able advantage of being rich. He is also popular, and as able advantage of being rich. He is also popular, and an adept at leading the german. He drives a four-in-hand, but the manner in which he handles the ribbons has not escaped criticism. He is, and always has been, a well-known figure in society, and he ought to make an admirable leader. It is understood that The McAllister has reserved the right of issuing invitations.

A Former Slave Leaves Nearly 870,000 to From the Philadelphia Record.

Catharino A. Teacle, a colored resident of west Chester, died yesterday morning of cancer at an advanced age. Sine was the wife of Dr. Teacle, and leaves an estate valued at \$70,000. Sine was born in the South, and at one time was a slave. Most of her money goes to charitable institutions

John, or James ! One is warm as the tropic sun, one caid as the polar sea. To which of them shall be passed the bun, whose shall the harvest be r

Each has large and gittering claims, and now expects Each is well up in sinful games, and dear to the G. O. P. Gentle James like a poultice draws, his handshake stirs

and thrills. Yet his heart is not on his sleeve for daws to pack at with their bills. To him the people stand snigh, he doesn't put on frills; And every time he winks his eye he gives the Kugwamp

Honest John is calm and cold, not to say glum and grim, But he's full of sense as he can hold, and there are no files on him. He's shifty just a bit, perhaps, he likes to turn and trim,

Which of the two shall have the job to stir Europe with his pen, a hich of these great Republican names, which of these mighty men Shall it be? Honest John or Gentle James? Speak, Ben-

Rid yearself of the discomfort and danger attending a cold by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old-estab-labed careties for cought, core throat, and pulmonary effections,—data

GRAMMAR SCHOOL S'S BACKER.

It is on Annual Christman De-The boys of Grammar School No. 3 emjoyed their annual "racket" yesterday. It was the last day of the term, and all the boys were in their Sunday clothes. They sat in the main room, and their relatives and guests stood up against the walls. For an hour declamations, solos and choruses were in order, and then the principal distributed a large onsignment of Christmas presents.

After the distribution of gifts came the event of the year, for which all the boys had been saving their energies. The men in the staff of teachers took big baskets full of tin
horns on their shoulders, and went about the
room with them. A horn was given to each
boy and teacher, and every face was bright
with anticipation while the principal announced that the term would be blown out.
When he had finished he placed his horn to his
lips, and quick as lightning, and forty times
more terrible, the boys responded in kind.

Misuch a noise! Every second seemed a minute, and the noise continued. The boys grewred in the face, their checks buiged out, their
eves grew watery, and they even started hair
out of their chairs with the violence of the effort. Of course they had to stop to catch their
breath, but no two paused apparently at the
same instant, and, as all blew from the beginning with all possible force, the sound was one
steady blare.

Two curious acoustical phenomena were
noted. One was that though the noise was
without any noticeable break, there was a rattling sound in his cars, as if peas were dropped
upon a board at irregular intervals. The other
was that the noise suggested a bright rellow staff of teachers took big baskets full of tim

upon a board at irregular intervals. The other was that the noise suggested a bright reliew color. This may have been imagination or the result of the peculiar relation between sound and color, but the suggestion of yellow was inevitable. As the horns were of the same size, they came disagreeably near to agreeing in pitch, and the general average of tone made the pitch B flat in the treble staff. Perhaps that particular tone is related to yellow.

This steady blowing lasted a minute and a half, and then the boys sang a Christmas song with a horn interlude, and theered for the school and everything connected with it, and after every cheer came a blast on the horns. When it was all over the visitors inspected the recently completed annex of the building, and the boys scattered about the neighborhood, blowing and tooting misery into every ear.

A YOUNG WOMAN OF PLUCK.

She Goes Barehended Into a Theatre-The Remarks Made by the Other Women,

A young woman made her way to her seat past all the people in the orebestra seats of the Lyceum Theatre a night or two ago, attracting unusual attention, because she had left her hat in the ladies' room. She was young and plump, and had raven-black hair that fell in a cluster of tight ringlets over her brow. She was not particularly good looking. Her face was too strongly marked and full of strong character to be femininely beautiful. One of the habitués of the theatre determined to find out what the other ladies had said of her in the out what the other ladies had said of her in the buzz that greeted her appearance, so between the acts he asked every man he knew what the lady with him had said when she saw the bare-headed leader of that fashion which all mendream of, but scarcely hope to see established. These are the comments he got:

"My wife says she must be fast."

"She looks like a baboon, my girl said."

"My companion says. If she wants to attract attention so badly, why doesn't she wear tronsers, like Dr. Mary Walker?"

"Bhe's got pretty hair: that's why she does it."

"Well, she must want to make a show of herself."

"Well, she must want to make a show caherself."
"Deep in their hearts every woman in the house envies her her pluck for coming in that; way, for it's right, and if only some swells would do it we would all be glad to leave our hats off."
The utterer of this sentiment, so diametrically opposite to all the others, was a young married woman, the wife of a music publisher. When the theatregoer heard this, he took the publisher over to the hotel across the way and said: "I want to drink your health. You've got the best woman in that theatre."

THE BIGGEST FREIGHT STRAMER. Arrival of the Four-masted [Cafe of the

White Star Line. The four tall masts and the single black and copper-colored funnel of the biggest freight steamship affoat loomed up above the pier at Pierrepont's stores in Brooklyn yesterday. She was the brand new Cuffe, Cap Smith, of the White Star line, just arrived from lantic. She sailed from Liverpool with a miscellaneous cargo on Dec. 8, and after a twelve-days' tussle with rough seas and contrary winds arrived at the bar at 11 P. M. Thursday and tied up in Brooklyn at noon yesterday.

The Cufic is one of a pair of twin steel steamers built exclusively for the freight traffic of the White Star line by Hariand & Wolf of Belfast, who are also building for the same line the Teutonio and the Maiestic, which will be the largest passenger steamers in the world when they are completed next year. The Cufic's sister ship, the Runic, has been launched, and will be ready for sea in a few months.

The Cufic is as trim and handsome as any of the big passenger ships. Her dimensions are: Length. 435 feet: beam, 45 feet: depth of hold, 30 feet. Her registered tonnage is 3,054 tons. The ship is equipped with triple expansion engines of 640 nominal and 2,700 indicated horsepower. She uses a force draught, and can carry 175 pounds pressure. On the passage just finished she developed a speed of ten and a half knots. cellaneous cargo on Dec. 8, and after a twelve-

ACTORS WITH BAD THROATS.

Mr. Frederick Bryton May Have to Aban don Work-Thomas Keene's Cas Frederick Bryton continues to suffer severely from his throat. VIt has even been feared that he may have to lay off for the season, and his company has recently been playing without him. The malady seems to be largely of a ner-

vous character, and it in inowise infects the

otherwise perfectly robust health of the actor.

otherwise perfectly robust health of the actor. It is believed that some of the trouble is due to a mistake in handling the case at the outset, for his physicians have not made any appreciable progress in Mr. Bryton's case.

A similar instance of misfortune was that of Thomas Keene, the tragedian, who was cut off at the very heighth of his career by the inability to talk. He took the advice of an old family physician and gave up trying to speak for a year, at the end of which time he went back on the stage, and he is now in perfect command of his faculties.

Another man who has recently been attacked in the same way is John A. McCauli, the theatrical manager. His difficulty is due to paralysis of the vocal cords. He can speak with perfect intelligibility except for a certain thickness at times, which comes from an enlarged tongue. His doctor has suggested retirement and rest, and the Colonel is at present at his country place near Baltimore, following out his physician's instructions.

To Befend the Country's Liberties, The Board of Managers of the German Evanrelical Alliance, an association composed mainly of dergymen of the Protestant German churches, met

elergymen of the Protestant German churches met yesterday at the German branch of the Yeaus Men's Christian Association at 142 Second avenue. The ebject of the association as explained by the Rev. Dr. John H. Gerter, is 'to maintain and defend the civil and religious liberty of this quantry whetaver it seems to be in danger." Br. Gerter said that its pursoes was not a crusade against the Catholic Church, but that it was opposed to the against state Catholic Church, but that it was opposed to the against state of the Church and to sectarian use of public moher. A committee of sight was appointed to conserve a speak to the public to be submitted at the next meeting. The association will be incorported. Dr. A. C. Wedekind was elected temporary Chairman, Dr. O. L. Wisswasser Herreitary, and F. W. Foeller Treasurer.

The Sixty-Ninth Wants a Better Armery. Col. Cavanagh of the gallant Sixty-Ninth appeared before the Armory Board yesterday and made application for a new armory for his boys. He recited the undeniable fact that the Tompkins Market quarters are not equal to the regiment. Everybody seemed to be in favor of doing something. Gen. Fingerald suggested that more ground could be secured next to Tompkins Market. Hall place condemned as a thoroughfare, and a fine armory built on the present site. Mayer Hewitt thought that turning the marketimen out of the first floor of the present building would give the regiment plenty of room.

Charles A. Silliman Bock Commissioner. Mayor Hewitt yesterday appointed Charles Allyor Hewatt yesterday appointed Charles A. Siliman Deck Commissioner in place of the late L. J. N. Stark. Mr. Siliman is a lawyer, but his principal interests are in the transportation and forwarding beamess at 19 Whitehall street. The Mayor says he was selected on his merits and without any knowledge of his politics or even of his preference in the recent Mayoralty fight. His recommenders were John P. Townsend. Fresident of the Maritime Exchange, J. Hobart Herrick, Alexander E. Orr. Fresident of the Produce Exchange, and other prominent business men.

The Police Board Not Composed of Marines The Police Board yesterday fined Policeman of the City Hall station twenty days' pay and transferred him to the West 100th street station for accepting a fee last summer from Bertrand Meyer, propri-etor of a concert saleon in Chrystic street. His defence was the Meyer thrust the money in his pocket without his knowledge that it was money. Miller was arrested, but was discharged.

The anowbanks of last March's blizzard reappear in the pictures that go with a very interesting article on "failway Management" in the January Sovis-nor's. The first number of the new volume and new year, like its predocessors over since Serieser's began, in a thing to be an and read and less.